# XLVITH CONGRESS-IID SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. THE DAY SPENT IN BOTH HOUSES IN INTRODUCING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS-ADJOURNMENTS UNTIL MONDAY-A BILL TO SECURE DEPOSITORS IN

THE PREEDMEN'S BANK SENATE ...... WASHIT GTON, Dec. 4, 1879. Under section 3,756, of the Revised Statutes, the VICEPRESIDENT appointed Messrs. Whyte (Dem., Ma.), Ransom (Dem., N. C.) and Anthony (Rep., R. L), as members on the part of the Senate of the Joint

Committee on Public Printing.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from Major James M. Moore and other officers of the Quartermaster's Department protesting against the passage of the bill to correct the date of communicious of passage of the bill to correct the date of commissions of certain eithers in that Department. Referred to the Committee on Military Afairs. Also a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting a cetter from Colonel clobs, 7th Infastry, calling attention to the fact that the citizen volunteers who participated in the battle of first from Monrana, have not been reminerated for their services; and that no prevision has been made for the widows and orphaus of those who were killed there, and recommending action in the matter. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also a communication from the Commissioner of the Dustriet of Columbia transmitting a civil code of law Also a communication from the Commissioner of the District of Columbia transmitting a civil code of law and procedure for the District of Columbia, prepared under the direction of the Attorney for the District in necordance with the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1879, and recommending its carry constance. With the such amondments as Concress might approve. Referred to the Constattee on the District of Columbia, and or-

ered to be printed.
Mr. RANDOLPH (Dem., N. J.) presented a polition of Mr. EAVIDER DESCRIPTION OF A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Bills and resolutions were introduced and referred as

By Mr. MCKRILL (Rep., Vt.)—To facilitate the refund-ing of the Nettonal debt. Referred to the Finance Com-mittee. This is a duplicate of the bill introduced yea-terday in the House by General Carfield. By Mr. GARLAND (Dem., Ars.)—To fix the limitation on suits in the hands of the officers, agents and em-ployés of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Committee.

By Mr. Pl.UMB (Rep., Kan.)—To make an additional stricle of war prohibiting rambling by officers or soldiers, or in past stores. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

on Military Affalia.

By Mr. TELLER (Rep., Col.)—To amend sections
2,324 and 2,325 of the Revised Statutes concerning infi-eral lands. Referred to the Committee on Minos and

Mining.

By Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.)—A resolution directing the superintendent of the Document Room to furnish to every person whose name appears in the Congressional Directory as the duly authorized representative of a journal one copy of every oil, resolution and document printed for the use of the Schule. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. DAVIS (Dem., W. Va.)—A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a labulated statement showing the total amount paid out in each fiscal your from 1866 to 1879, inclusive, for claims growing our of the late war. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

printed.

By Mr CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.)—A resolution requesting the President of the United States to transmit to the Schale any correspondence between the Department of State and any foreign government since February, 1879, respecting a ship-cauni across the Islamus between North and Sough America. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. ME, CARPENTER'S FINANCIAL RESOLUTION.

# Mr. CARPENTER also introduced the following reso-

lution:

Whereas, The resumption of specie payment, the circulation of gold silver and greenbacks as lawful money of the United States under existing laws, and the reasonable expectation that the present condition of the fluances of the country will not be disturbed by precipitated legislation, have been followed by restoration of business confidence, revival or all the industries of the country, and imagination of general prodecrity; and

Whereas, stability of fluancial policy is essential to the successful conduct of business affairs; therefore be it

he it.

Resolved. That, in the opinion of the Senate, any legislation during the present session of Congress materially changing the existing system of finance would be mexpedient.

The resolution was laid on the table, to be called up by Mr. CARPENTER hereafter. On motion of Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Oblo) it was re-

on motion of Mr. Internal (Boun, Only) if was resolved that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet on Monday.

The Senate then, at 12:30 p. m., went into Executive Season, and when the doors were reopened, at 12:45 p. m., adjourned until Monday.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A petition of the National Grange and Patrons of Husbandry, asking for the ennetment of such laws as will relieve the country from the unlawful exactions of transportation companies engaged in interstate comms ree was introduced by Mr. AIKEN (Dem.,

Mr. TOWNSHEND (Dem., III.) effered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to Inquire Into the expediency of a Constitutional Amendment for the pur-

RELIEF FOR DEPOSITORS IN THE FREEDMEN'S BANK. Mr. O'CONNOR (Dem., S. C.) introduced a bill to re-turn to the freedmen of the South their savings deposited in the Freedmen's Savings Bank and Trust Company. The bill, which was referred, provides that the commissioners of the company shall within thirty days commissioners of the company shall within thirty days after the passage of the act make and file in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury a complete and sworn inventory of all moneys and assets of every description belonging to the company; that within sixty days thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be solt, at public auction, all such property, of every description, upon such terms as may "seem best in his judgment;" that all sums so realized shall be paid into the Treasury and become the moneys of the United States; that within six months after the passage of the act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the denoistiers, or their legal representatives or properly constituted attorneys or agents, the balance of denoist that may be due said depositors by said Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company; and that the sum of \$2,000.000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, be appropriated out of any medium the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

FORWARDING DUHABLE GOODS.

FORWARDING DUHABLE GOODS. Mr. FROST (Dem., Mo.) introduced a bill amending the statutes in regard to the immediate transportation. After the reading of the message in the Senate a reof dutiable goods. The bill was referred. It provides that when any merchandise imported at the ports of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), Chicago, Port Huron, Detroit, New-Orleans, Cleveland, Toledo or San Francisco, shall appear by the manifest of the importing vessel to be consigned to and desfest of the importing vessel to be consigned to and destined for the ports of New-York, Enffalo, Boston, Providence, Piniadelphia, Pintsburg, Baitmore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans, Portland (Me.), Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Ceveland, Toledo, Milwaukee, Louisville, San Francisco, Portland, (Or.), Memphis or Mobile, the collector at the port of arrival shall take said merchandise into his custody and immediately forward the same to soco port of destination. Merchandise so destined for mamediate transportation shall be transferred under proper supervision directly from the importing vessel to the car, vessel or vehicle in which the same is to be transported to its final destination.

#### A GREENBACK AND SILVER RESOLUTION. Mr. GILLETTE (Dem. and Gbk., Iowa) offered the

following resolution, which was referred: following resolution, which was referred:

Resolved, First, that we are opposed to any reduction in the volume of United States legal-tender notes now outstanding, but, on the contrary, are in favor of substituting greenbacks for National bank notes, thus saving many millions of dollars of taxes to the people per annum; and, second, that we are in favor of the free and unrestricted coinage of the 412-grain silver dollar, as had been the practice of this country for eighty years prior to the passage of the act of 1873.

Mr. WELLIS (Dem., Mo.) introduced a bill extending the privileges of Sections 2.990 to 2.997, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes, to the port of St. Louis. Referred.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) introduced a bill to regulate the compensation of Night Tespectors of Customs at the port of New-York. Referred.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition of Judge H. F. P. McGowan and other citizens of New-York, asking for the improvement of the Harlem River. Referred.

The House, at 12:40 p. m., went into Committee.

Referred.

The House, at 12:40 p. m., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Reagan (Dem., Tex.) in the chair, for the purpose of distributing the President's Message. When the committee rose, the House, at 12:55 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

# ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, Dec. 4 .- Captain J. C. Von Morrmanu. 4th Infantry, has been appointed to act as inspector of certain medical proporty on hand at the Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana, reported as requiring the action of an inspector, and for which Acting Assistant Surgeon F. S. Newcome, United States Army, is respon-

# NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The United States steamship Kearsurge is reported as having arrived at Port Royal, S. C. Rear-Admiral R. N. Wyman will transfer his flag from the Powhatan to the Tennessee at New-York, on the

10th inst. The resignation of Past Assistant-Paymaster of the

Kavy R. P. Paulding, was accepted to-day. Surgeon H. J. Babin has been detached from the Burgeon H. J. Babin has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. and ordered to the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached point of the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached point of the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached point of the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached point of the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached point of the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached point of the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Barracks, New-York. J. R. Tryon has been detached from the Marine Ba

from the Vandalla, on the reporting of Surgeon Winslow, and ordered to proceed home and await orders. Surgeon George F. Winslow has been ordered to the Vandalla. Surgeon H. N. Beaumont has been detached from the Marion on account of indisposition, and will await orders.

L'entenant Theodore Porter has been detached from the experimental battery at Annapol's, on the reporting of Lieutenant Waddams, and ordered to the Powhatan. Lieutenant A. V. Waddams has been detached from the Coast Survey and ordered to the experimental battery at Annapolis.

### ANNUAL REPORT ON STEAM VESSELS.

A GRATIFYING REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS AND LOSS OF LIFE-INEQUALITY IN

SALAPIES-A CERTAIN TAX TOO BIGH. Washington, Dec. 4 .- Mr. James A. Dunont, Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels, in his acquail report, shows that during the last fiscal year there were 4,289 steamers inspected and 15,212 officers licensed. The total number of lives lost by accidents from various causes aggregates 177, forty-four of which are not chargeable to accidents resulting from the use of steam in navigation. Of the whole number of lives lost on steamboats during the year, forty-six were pas-

sengers. General Dumont says:

It is a gratifying fact that, notwithstanding an increase of 400 vessels to the steam merchant marine of the United States since the report from the fiscal year ended Jane 30, 1875, there has been a steady decrease in the unabler of fatal cascalites, although the passenger canacity of the steamers since built is much greater, as illustrated in the deficrence between the ateamers then running from New-Yark to Rochaway, with an aggregate canacity of about 1,800 passengers, and those new running upon the same route, with a total capacity of about 7,000 passengers. The fatal cascalites reported arring the last five years, including the cast five years of the licensest effects of steam vessels is no doubt largely our this exemption from disasters.

Especial attention is called to a test of local Boards. sengers. General Dumont says :

Especial attention is called to a test of local Boards, and a statement of the amount of wor't performed by each, for the purpose of showing the inequalities in sainries now paid, in the hope that the attention of Congress will be called to the subject, in order that it may remedy what seems in some cases inexcusable injustice. A particularly marked case of inequality in saturies, in comparison to the work performed, is found in compar-ing Graud Haven, Mich., which tuspects 102 vossels, salary \$900, with Port Huron, which inspects only sixtyfour vessels, on salaries of \$2,000 per annum; or Louis-ville, Ky., which inspects only fifty vessels annually. salaries \$2,000, with New-London, Conn., which inspects 166 vessels, with salaries of \$1,900 per annum.

In view of an amendment to Section 4 458 of the Re-vised Statutes, contained in Senate bill No. 118, dated March 21, 1879, which, it passed, will reduce the amount of fees collected for the maintenance of the service to about \$41,500, in round numbers, less than its actual

cost, the Inspector-General says:

I deem it my duty to call attention to the fact that there was on June 30 last, as reported by the Register of the Treasury, standing to the credit of this service for the payment of salaries and expenses a surplus of \$430.738.09, which, added to the surplus of \$50,969.23 in excess of receipts during the past fiscal year, would give a total of \$49.707.32, a sum sufficient to meet the deficiency, should it occur through the reduction proposed, for a period of eleven years or upward. Further, in view of the fact that this accumulation in excess of the needs of the service is the result of taxes collected chiefly from masters, mater, pilots and engineers, it is to be accepted that the amendment will pass, and thus furnish the means to restore this large sum of money to the parties to whom it most properly belong. cost, the Inspector-General says:

themselves as satisfied with the steamboat law. The only real objection to any part of the law is to that portion which discriminates against steamers engaged in inlend navigation in the matter of personal liability of the owners thereof. Why certain habilities should be imposed upon vessels navigating rivers or inland waters which are not placed upon these plying in other waters is incomprehensible, and the hope is expressed that Congress will take some action to retress what is claimed by steam vessel owners to be a great wrong to them.

Attention is called to the taxation for license fees for small steam picasure vessels of yachts, which, even though they may be no larger than a common sloop's yawl-boat, are compelled to pay the same fees for heense as commercial vessels of 100 tons binden, which excessive tax has, in many cases, actually prohibited their use, as many persons desirous of owning such vessels for their own pleasure feel unwilling to pay a fee of \$25 yearly for inspection. In this connection Mr. Dumont recommends that the tax be made \$5. He thanks this will lead to the building of such vessels, and thus benefit a great industrial interest. small steam pleasure vessels or yachts, which, even though

#### THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

THE READJUSTERS IN CONTROL-GOVERNOR HOLLI-DAY'S MESSAGE.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—The General Assemily of Virginia met yesterday in its first bien-nial session. The work of organization went on quietly to the end, the Readjusters electing all the officers in both houses, as nominated by them to caucus. The majorities by which officers of the House were elected ranged from 16 to 18, while in the Senate they ranged

ing to a repeal of the measure, which had a tendency to check the bringing in of the old bonds, nearly \$8,500,000 of old bonds had already been exchanged for new ones. In regard to the merits of the McCalloch

bill be says:

So far as I can gather, the outside world regarded it as tair and reasonable, and such as world in no way infringe upon the honor of the State, which was a matter of vital import in any settlement we might make. If we would preserve Virginia a piace among the Nations of the earth, as recable to the creditor and approved by the opinion of the world, why should it not be accessed by the people of the State as in every way a desirable conclusion of a question whose agitation has cost far more than the whole sum involved to the material interest of the Commonwealth I My views are very clear and decided that the money represented in the interest or even the principal of the debt, large as it is, is of but little import in comparison with the State's credit, and that nothing, save leability, can justify or excuse its non-payment.

The Governor urges the economising of the resources of the State, and that they be made effective for the three great objects to which they are dedicated—the support of the Government, the carrying on of the pub-

After the reading of the message in the Senate a resolution was adopted, under a suspension of the rules, fixing upon Friday, the 5th inst., for the election of State officers, including Secretary of the Commonwealth, First and Second Auditors, Treasurer and others-fourteen in all.

The Readjusters' large majority on joint ballot justifies the assertion that a clean sweep will be made of all the meanness. In the elections to-day all the Repub-licans except four voted with the Readjusters.

A CAUCUS AND CONFERENCE. The resolution which passed the Senate yesterday fixing to-morrow for the election of State officers failed to reach the House to-day before that body adjourned, and consequently cannot be passed in time to carry out its provisions. The time for the election of said

officers will therefore have to be changed.

The Readjusters were in caucus a short time to-night, but without making nominations adjourned till to-mor-The Debt-payers held a brief conference, and after

# discussing the situation, concinded to make no formal nominations, but to cast their votes for the present in-cumbents.

# GREAT BRITAIN'S BLAST FURNACES. From The Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association. The following is a complete list of all the blast furnaces in the United Kingdom on the 1st of November, 1879:

ENGLAND.

Built. | In Blast.

1878. | 1879. | 1878. | 1879.

	A-07 (-0)	ADIO.	1010	
Cumberland	53	53	27	30
Derbyshire	55	55	38	35
Durham	71	62	32	24
G:oucestershire	9	9	2	2
Hampshire	- 1	1		
Lincolustire	21	21	11	13
Laneashire	50	52	30	35
Northamptonshire	20	23	15	14
Northumberland	. 4	4	1	1
Staffordshire, South	147	151	55	35
Staffordshire, North	35	39	24	23
Somersetshire	28	1		
Shropshire	28	21	11	6
Wiltshire	40	10	29	00
Yorkshire, North Riding.	90	97	67	28 67
NORTH WALES	11	11	3	0
SOUTH WALES	145	149	57	54
SCOTLAND	152	151	95	95
	COCKET,	100000		100
Total	948	959	499	467

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BOSTON TO HAVE THE COLOSSEUM. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.-The large iron building, known as the Colosseum, which was brought here from New-York during the Centennial year, has been sold to Boston people, and will be removed to that city.

#### THE LECTURE PLATFORM.

ADDRESSES BY PHILLIPS AND OTHERS. WENDELL PHILLIPS GIVES HIS VIEWS OF THE POWER OF THE PRESS FOR GOOD AND EVIL-MAJOR M'INTERE ON COLORADO MINES-ADVICE

TO BANK CLERKS. Wendeli Phillips lectured in this city last evening on the Press. He spoke with much earnestness of its power and influence, and pointed out at considerable length what in his view were its faults, as at present conducted. The mining prospects in Southern Colorado were described by Major C. H. McIntyre, before the Bullion Club, and the Rev. Drs. C. S. Robinson and J. M. Ludlow addressed members of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Bonefit Association, at Chickering Hall.

#### WENDELL PRILLIPS ON THE PRESS. NEWSPAPERS IN THE EARLY PART OF THE CENTURY

-EXTENT OF THEIR INFLUENCE AT PRESENT-THEIR RELATIONS TO REFORMS,

Wendell Phillips lectured last evening on The Press-its Fower for good and Evil," to an audi-mee that filled every seat in Steinway Hall. The leeture was the second in the course of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and the topic was suggested to Mr. Philand the the secrety last Sammer. On the platform sat Poice Commissioner John R. Voorhis, president of the society, who introduced the speaker, General Shaler State Assessor Briggs, Pelice Commissioner French and ex-Police Commissioner Morrison, the Rev. Wesley R. Davis, Justley Godaey, Alexander Gore, H. M. Smith Mr. Phillips spoke for nearly an Lour and a half, and

was frequently operanted. He divided his lecture into two pures, owelling first upon what he called the emnipotence of the press, and then reterring at considerable length to what he regarded as its evil tendencies. He closed with an appeal for hearty, earnest, individual endeavor on the part of each of his heavers. His remarks were somewhat desultery and were enlivened with apt sucedotes of the great men of history and with sareastis comments on what seemed from his point of view to and THE TELLUNE came in for a share of his attention.
It is fitting, said the speaker, after stainer the subject of his lecture, that this topic should occupy our attertion here in this city, where, generally speaking, the

are there such noble papers of such great influence. It ture and power of the press of modern times. Although a growth of the last fifty or strty years, no man doubts er can donot for a moment its almost ownip tonce. Upon round calculations it is estimated that no less than 15,000,000 products of the pressure daily fleng before the eyes of the world. It is not overestimating it to say that 25,000,000 of people are daily and hourly subjected to the government of this great power. When you contemplate these figures it seems as though there was no figures it seems as though there was no unit to the omnipotence of the press. The influence of repetition, too, can hardly be overestimated. When you think that the press, with its 15,000,000 agents, can drop so idea into the minds of its millions of readers, and that the next day it can repeat this idea, illustrate it with ancedote, point it with sarcasm, discuss it with logic, make it ethical or aband in fact put it in any form for 300 successive days, then you can seresistics becomes this power of iteration. It was Palmerston who once said "I never dare to contradict a journal. For if I did it could make run of me every day in the year."

The speaker then gave a rapid sketch of the libraries and literature of the Romans and other ancient nations. Seventy years ago, he continued, the press was nothing. The battle of Waterloo was given less than 500 words in The London Times. Nowadays a bloody street brawl would be given a column or two by The Herald, (Laughter.) If we so back to the days of the battle of Waterloo we find that The London Times contains no opinions, no we find that The London Times contains no equations, no leading article, no editorials. The journalism, that is, the current press of to-day, is almost the creation of the last fity or stary years. I remember well when Harrison died in 1840-n critical event in party politics. Yet when the news reached Springheid, II., tendars afterward, and was announced to Abraham Lincoin, who was in couri, he refused to believe it, saying that the news couldn't have got there so soon. To-day a man may read the Queen's speech at the very hour when it is being uttered. Wheever reads the papers is in telegraphic communication with the world; whoever doesn't might as well be Rebinson Crusse upon his island. To milhous the newspaper is religion, school, college, counseller and amusement.

To the influence of the press, primarily, are due the successful development of our country, and the elevation of men above dendeery. It is the training of the mind, following party discussion, which results in discernment, sagacity, and persistent and unconqueriable effort to subjugate nature. Why, a Yankee bake looks over the eage of its cradie, makes a plan and takes out a patent helore mine months, [Laughter.] It is the oneness of intellectual life born of this thausand-hended in inster, the press, that makes us a Nation. I think America owes one had, if not more, of her material prosperity to her press. leading article, no editorials. The journalism, that is,

arraigned? Terrible indeed would be the result if the great journals were not marshalled against each other. This is the safeguard. If it were possible for 2,000 of them to agree there would be an end to anything like individual liberty. Progress and change constitute the law of our lives. The anager of the press is that it will stereotype and mark the lines where progress stops. The press represents the well-to-do classes. The forty editors who may get together and laud themselves represent the capitalists—\$1,000,000 subscribed for a cert in purpose. You hear in the editorial the chink of the deliar and the crack of the party whip. Japitanse.] The leading topics to-day are finance and politics, and ninety-nine entors out of a hundred date not say what they really think. Yet so great is its power that the press can arrest despotism in its mandest hour. In the protection of in fividual liberty the press is invaluable. Still, the press, as representing the well-to-do classes, which have yield except to threat, cannot advocate change and reform. The press has no feeling for the great masses of the people. Watch it, analyse it, and you'll find this so. One paper thines that transs should be hang, and The Chacago Tribine says. Feed them, but poison the food. This Tribine says. Feed them, but poison the food. This Tribine says reading them, but poison the food. This Tribine says required them, but poison the food. This Now this press as an advocate of reform, in its book form ordarly journals, in the weakest agent in the world. I well my words. The anti-slavery movement found the guns of the press spiked. The greatest book form or daily journals, in the wakest agent in the world. I well well my words. The anti-slavery movement found the guns of the press spiked. The greatest book form or daily journals, in the weakest agent in the world. I well well my words. The anti-slavery movement found the guns of the press continuents. "Nor I," says the health of the press cowardly. O'Connell did nothing until he created his ew

HORACE GREELEY'S COURSE CRITICISED. You know that for years and years the press of your city treated the slavery question with ridicule. THE TRIMUNE turned to us a cold shoulder, and gave imperfect reports of our meetings. The Herald gave us TRIBUNE turned to us a cold shoulder, and gave imperfect reports of our meetings. The Herald gave us truthful reports. It is true they criticised us in their editorial columns, but they printed exactly what we said along side of their editorials. I honor Mr. Greeley for his frankess, but his philosophy of editing was most indecent. The reckless treatment of individual character which prevails to-day originated with him. He said he didn't undertake to tell the truth, but the news, and if any one thought that he was indired the columns of THE TRIBUNE were open to him for any explanation he desired. What a cruel doctrine, to compel a man who has been abused to prepare an explanation for the paper that has abused him, with almost a certainty of being insulted axain in the editor's comments on the explanation. That was the theory of the Editor of THE TRIBUNE, and that, too, was the principle of The Springfield Republican, which slandered Benjamin Butler.

This personality of the press has destroyed our social machinery, done away with the saccedness of the demostic circle, and uncovered every roof, without giving any commensurate return. It is handering to a low, norbid curiosity, and has sunk to the level of scoffing and jest. All of the great ages and hashos have been serious and grave. The time who conquered, monided and made over the world were serious people, as were also the Scottlah Covenanters and the Parisans. The Long Parisament never knew a joke. It was a most serious, carnest, impressive body of men. To-day you know that the whole tone of the press is jesting. The police reports are damping evidence of tails. Nast, too, yields to the tendency of the age. When John Brown's life was hanging in the balance the hero himself was pictured by the Harpers either in a devillah shape or an as object of ridicule. The American press is possible of the misses is a great problem. The

devilian shape or an as offsect of reflected. He American press is poisoned with this spiril. It makes life a jest instead of a serious matter.

The education of the masses is a great problem. The Fremont canvass did more to educate them than a thousand pulpits and a thousand journals could. The independent editors can be counted on one's two hands. It is of those who can earn their bread and without whom we could not do that I am speaking. Once I wrote an article and curried it to, a Boston editor. He read it, and said that it was very good, it was true. But couldn't fleave off the last sentence? "No," I replied, "that's the snapper. I wrote the article for that," [Lamhter.] He printed it all, calling attention editorially to the article and expressing the regget, however, that Mr. Philips ended it with such an abourd and unfounded conclusion. [Laughter.] gret, however, that Mr. Philips ended it with such an absurd and unfounded conclusion. [Laughter.]

The press with all of its energy can never do the work of individual citizenship. We need mon like my friend a just gone, Mr. Garrison, who lived on bread and water that he might our type with which to revolutionize a nation. A serious, self-sacrificture earnestness of purpose characterized the life of Summer, and this is what can make your country what it was a hundred years ago. That the press can do anything is evident from the case with which four years ago it inited it.

the country to rest with the words "peace, peace," and the equal case with which last Summer it roused the elements of society with the cry "To your tents, O Israel?" Only one thing—living speech—can stem the press. It was this that enabled Blaine and Sherman and forty other eloquent speakers to carry Maine, honey combed as it was with the Greenback trath or dolusion, which ever rou prefer. The speaker closed with an exhortation to enruest individual action.

PROSPECTS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO. AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE BULLION CLUB BY MAJOR

C. H. M'INTYRE. Major C. H. McIntyre, of Ouray, Colorado, addressed the Builton Club last evening on the minex of Ouray and San Juan Counties. The district about which the speaker spoke is that part of the Ute Reservation eded to the Government in 1873.

At Ouray, which is a camp of about 1,000 inhabitants, at an altitude of 7,300 feet above the sen level, ores can be treated at all seasons of the year, the lecturer said. because of the numerous boiling springs emptying into the Uncompangre River, which prevent it from freezing over; and the immense water power there makes it valuable for reduction works. The mines at Oarny of special notoriety are those of Bigoel, a short distance from the town. The Grand View is another valuable from the lown. The Grand View is another valuation mine, runting from \$100 to \$150 in gold and \$20 in silver for each ton of ore. Fisherman's Mine on the town site is also valuable. Other mines produce a vast amount of ore, and are worked continually and steess-folly. The formation of the cauntry is peculiarly different from any other in the district; red, sand stoke, limestone, coal, timber and fire-clay are to be found in this section in great abundance. In the Red Mountain Valley, four miles from Ourny, are also good mines, with a large amount of coal and from Other mines in this region have gained a great deal of notoriery, and mave been successfully developed. At Mineral City, a village from 11,000 to 12,000 feet above the scalevel, funder is growing at an elevation of 11,200 feet. At Animits Fork there are conventialing works in operation; and at Silverton, another large camp, ores can be treated at all sensons. There is also a mill at Gladstone, and at Like City the reduction works are more extensive than at any other place, and they are operating successing in treating ores of all kinds. The natices of this section have and bean theorothyly developed, although the ore has been found to yield more than 100 onness of silver to the tan.

I have travelled, continued the speaker, in various other mining districts, but I have seen nothing superior in quantity or quality to Ourney and San Juan Coureles. What is needed to more capital and mills to treat the over. There are also gold ores in San Juan Coureles. What is needed to more capital and mills to treat the over. The reports about the income unitariang have been more exaggarated, and there is really no excitement in san Juan.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN. mine, running from \$100 to \$150 in gold and \$20 in

#### ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Chickering Hall was crowded last evening by the members of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Asoctation and their friends, who had assembled for the celebration of the eleventh anniversary of that society. A. A. Hardenberg, president of the Hudson County Na-tional Bank, made an address in which he spoke of the past history of the organization, its work and pros-

the present assets of the association were \$33,142 68on excess of \$2,000 over the assets one year ago. The Rev. Dr. C. S. Roldmon and the Rev. Dr. J. M. Ludlow addresset the audience, dwelling particularly upon the necessity that young business men should be supported by right principles and that they should have us their leading modified in the acquirement of weith the desire to help those around them. Several some were summy members of the Bank Clerks' Musical Association.

#### THE FIRE RECORD.

A COUNTRY HOUSE BURNED.

The house of Mrs. J. Howard Wainwright, laughter in law of the late Bishop Wainwright, at Mil ton Point, Rye, Westchester County, was entirely destroyed by fire about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. Mrs. Wainwright and her four sons, the oldest about eighteen years old, together with the domestics, had all eighteen years old, terrether with the domestics, had an relired early, and on being aroused by the concliman, who occupied rooms in the carriags-house, had barely time to escape from the burning building in their nigot-clothes. The contents of the house were also consumed. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Mrs. Wainwright, on election day, had the adsortime to break one of her legs. She had sufficiently recovered from her injury to stand up, but in her hurned efforts to make her escape from the baraing house on Wednesday night, she again broke the leg. The property was said to be insured or a limited amount.

AT CHESTER, PENN.-LOSS \$7,000. CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 4 .- The shoddy mill of Bowers & Sons, in this city, was almost entirely destroyed by fire this evening. Loss about \$7,000; insurance \$6,000, in Philadelphia companies.

AT ALBANY, N. Y.-LOSS \$5,000. ALBANY, Dec. 4.-McCloskey's hay scales property, corner of Plain and Philipps-sts, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is about \$5,000.

MAJOR RENO ON THE WITNESS STAND. HIS EXPLANATION OF HOW HE CAME TO ALARM

MISS STURGIS. DEADWOOD, D. T., Dec. 4.-In the Reno court-martial at Fort Meade to-day, the prosecution against the United Stries to six years from the time the claim accrued. Reterred.

Mr. Helikelet [Dem., Ala.] introduced a bill amending the action taking the action taking the action taking the action taking the screany of the Treasury to furnish to the House a detailed statement of all actions and proceedings taking by the National Board of Health under the act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the construction or purenase of a refrigerating ship, to gether with the reasons why no such contract has been made. Referred.

Mr. Helikelet [Dem., Ala.] introduced a bill amending the action the fine the result of the press. The document is nearly wholly devoted to a discussion of the public debt. He fully indures the settiement graph of the result if the construction or purenase of a refrigerating ship, to gether with the reasons why no such contract has been made. Referred.

Mr. Helikelet [Dem., Ala.] introduced a bill amending the section of an organization a joint complete the born of this the assumble and makes out a patent helice nine mouths. [Laughter.] It is the one court in memouths. [Laughter.] It is the one court in the memouths. [Laughter.] It is the one court in the memouths. [Laughter.] It is the one court in the memouths. [Laughter.] It is the one court in the memouths. [Laughter.] It is the one court in the organization of Mrs. W. S.

After the perfection of an organization in joint complete the born of this the assumble and makes out a patent helice memouths. [Laughter.] It is the one court in the court martial at Fort Meade to-day, the prosecution rested its case after the east at the fett Meade to-day, the prosecution rested its case after the east at the fett Meade to-day, the prosecution of this the assumble and makes out a patent helice in the line in mounths. [Laughter.] It is the one court in the memouths. [Laughter.] It is the one court in the line in makes as Alion. I think America distribution of the press. that makes out a National Born of the Endly makes on the res emplete toilet. She presented such a beautiful picture that he could not resist the temptation of looking that he could not resist the temptation of looking through the window upon her. He had no intention of alarming the Stargis family, and would suffer the less of his right hand before he would cause them injury. He did not approach the window stealthily or suspicionsly; he walked there as he would walk into a court-room. He wrote a very polite note of apology to Mrs. Sturgis for his action that might, but owing to his being in close arrest could not send it until two days afterward. He had always entertained the highest respect and admiration for Miss Eins and the Sturgis family. He testified that on the high of October 25, when he had the alteration with Nicholson, he was perfectly sooer, and that Nicholson's repeated brags of being able to whip him drove him beyond the limits of patience, and in an argay passon he struck Nicholson with a billiard-cue. The court adjourned until to-morrow, when the case will probably close.

# WARMOTH ON KELLOGG'S ELECTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4 .- At the Spofford-Kellogg inquiry ex-Governor Warmoth has testified that he had been in both the Packard and Nicholla Legtalatures at the time of Kellorg's election. There were romors of bribery, but witness knew of no one who had remore of bribery, but witness knew of no one who had been bribed, or who had acknowledged to having received anything for his vote. Pinchback was running against Kellogg while witness was the "dark horse." In the caucus Kellogg received a large unalority of the votes; witness and his friends had resolved to prevent. Kellogg's election by revolutionary means, such as breaking a querum, but being unable to carry out the plan it was abandoned. On the day of the election witness voted for Kellogg and made a speech advising his friends to do so. Governor Warmouth said he had voted for both Kellogg and Spofford so as to be sure he was right.

e was right. President Norvin Green, of the Western Union Tele-President Novan Green, of the Western Union Tele-graph Company, has sent a letter to the Spofford-Kel-logg Committee, explaining that Mr. Kellogg's mes-sages were sent to New-York under the impression that the committee did not require them. The com-pany, he says, will boid the messages subject to the lawful demands of the committee, reserving to itself, however, the right to interpose and legal objections and defences in opposition to their production as may have existed at the time the sub-man and memoran-dum were served on the manager at New-Orleans.

# A BANK'S LIABILITY IN FORGERIES.

DECISION AGAINST THE CHEMICAL BANK FOR MONEY PAID ON FORGED CHECKS. The case of Frank & Hirsh against the

Chemical National Bank is of importance. The plaintiffs opened an account with the bank in 1865. In September, 1870, it was claimed that from July 43, 1869, the bank had charged in the account as paid sums amounting to nearly \$10,000 on thirty-seven forged checks. Suit was brought against the bank, and on the trial before William G. Choate as referee, evidence was introduced to show that the forgeries were committed by a bookkeeper. The case was decided in favor of the plaintiffs; on appeal, the judament was reversed for error in the reception of evidence. On an appeal from the referce's decision on the second trial, also in favor of the plaintiffs, the Saperior Court, General Term, has sustained this decision, Chief-Justice Curtis writing the opinion, and Judge Freedman concurring. The Court decides first that the forgeries were well

proven. It continues: "The checks being forgeries, there is, af course, no reason for claiming that they were paid in pursuance of any authority from the plantiff. The quest in as to which party should bear the loss, under argumstances analogous to laose of the present case, has aiready been passed upon in the Supreme Court, and in the Court of ultimate resort. "In the case now before us, the bank paid out its own money upon the forged checks and not tast of the plaintiffs, who were strangers to these acts of the bank and in no sense parties to them, or guily of any gross negligence in respect to them. The bank, after it had thus parted with its own money, charges the same so drawn out to the phaintiffs in their necount with the bank, who, upon notice and without delay, refuse to satisfy or be bound by these acts of the bank. "I have to the conclusion that the ludgment appealed from should be affirmed with costs."

B. F. Watson appeared for the plaintiffs, Charles Jones proven. It continues: "The checks being forgeries, B. F. Watson appeared for the plaintiffs, Charles Jones and J. E. Roosevelt for the bank.

"For Building On."—Merchant (loq.)—
"Weel, Donar, that's been away times for sincep."
Donald—"Nac only for them, but sch! a 'thing's gaen to
that devil a' noo." Merchant—"Sosb, man! if that's
the way o't, he'll need thi exten' his premises."—IFan.

#### THE COURTS.

FINANCES OF A BROKEN BANK. TESTIMONY OF THE BANK EXAMINER IN THE CASE OF THE MECHANICS AND LABORERS' SAVINGS

BANK. The trial of the indicted officers and directors of the Mechanics and Laborers' Savings Bank in Jersey City caused much excitement among the 1,100 depositors, and the court-room was crowded yesterday. Washington B. Williams, the Bank Examner, and also the receiver of the broken bank, was the only witness examined vesterday.

When Mr. Williams examined the books of the bank at the direction of Chancellor Runyon, he found that the unsecured liabilities footed up \$236.582, including \$210,720 due depositors in the savings bank department, and \$6,876 due special depositors. The first mortgages held by the bank amounted to \$78,504, the second mortgages to \$29,870, and the bills receivable to \$15,707. There were also \$20,000 in four policies for \$5,930 each on the life of John Halliard, the president of the bank, which had been assigned to the bank as security for some of the money he had taken from its vanish.

wantis.
Severat of the indiguant depositors of the bank fel-lewed the defendants in the trial from the court-house on Wednesday afternoon, and jeered at them on the street, cousing a crowd to gather. As Court was about to adjourn yesterday Judse Garretson warned all pres-ent that as the defendants were under the protection of the Court, he should panish for contenut of court all persons who persisted in such unlawful acts.

#### ACCUSED OF THROWING VITRIOL.

Before Justice Elliott, in Brooklyn, yesterfay, Wolf Marks of Broome-at,, this city, appeared as omplainant against his wife, Mrs. Amretta Marks, of No. 97 M. Fourth-st., whom he charged with throwing vitriol upon him. Marks and his wile have lived apart for more than a year. He testified that on a recent Sunday he went to his wife's rooms to get some bedding. Mrs. Marks said to him that if he touched anything he would be a dead man. He opened a closet door, and bewould be a dead man. He opened a cleart door, and began to collect some articles, when his wife, who had
held one hand be ind her, suddonly produced a bottle
and atrempted to threw the contents upon him. A part
of the liquid fell on his coat, burning holes in it. He
seized the bottle and found it labelled "Oil of Vitrich."
Marks's testimony was a proborated by Samuel Kepps,
who accompanied Marks to the house. For the defence,
a buy named James W. Jenkins testified that he saw
Marks take a bottle from his wife; he then went out
linto the stread and turned the mouth of the bottle
mainst his coat, making red spots on it. The case was
adjourned for a week.

LARGE BAIL IN A BIGAMY CASE.

John E. Cowen was brought before Judge Moore, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and application was made to admit him to bail. The charge against him is bigamy, and when arraigned before Justice Semier he waived examination and was beid for the Grand Jury's ction. It is alleged that Cowen was married about fiftoen years ago, and that his wife is still living. A month ago he was married to Miss Elizabeth Deut, with whom he had become acquainted in a wholesale drug house in this city, where they were both employed, and they went to Brooklyn to live. The first wise learned of her husband's marriage and informed the second of the true state of affairs. The latter thereuson caused Cowen's arrest. The application was opposed by Assistant District-Attorney Wernberg, who said that this was as clear a case of bigaony as had ever cone under his knowledge. Judge Moore fixed the ball at \$5,000.

#### CIVIL NOTES.

In the Court of Common Pleas, in Newark yesterday, Judge McCarter nea-suited the plaintiffs in all appeals from justices in the City of Newark, on the ground that in the city, under the act of 1870 in regard to District Courts, justices have no jurisdiction. Judge McCarter held that he was bound by the language of the

Application has been made to the Kings County Supreme Court for the removal of Abraham L. Simonson, Martin Wood and Edward J. Schenck, executors and frustees of the will and estate of the late samuel Wood. Mr. Wood's estate is valued at \$700,000, and by his will be provided for the establishment of a must-cal college in this city. A codicil to the will, however, reverses this provision. The codicil is now under contest before Surrogate Calvin. The application is made by Levi B. Chartheld, who alleges that the trustees have made injudicious use of the funds of the estate. The directors of the Dry Goods Bank, of

this city, on June 19, 1877, passed a resolution to put the bank into liquidation, because of the impairment of its capital of \$1,000,000, "in consequence of losses, taxes and general depression of mercanttle business taxes and general depression of mercantile business."
The bank refused to receive further deposits, and has been sines in course of liquidation. Nearly all its habitities have been paid; the stockholders have received \$24s per cent, and it is expected that there will be a further anall dividend. On November 20, 1879, the directors decided that they could not safety proceed further without the appointment of a receiver, and applied to the Supreme Court for a dissolution of the corporation. Justice Donohue yesterday signed a decree dissolving the corporation, and William P. Brintonll, president of the bank, was appointed receiver.

# CRIMINAL NOTES.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

Detective Squires, of the Troy Police, yesterday arrested Henry 8, Halleck, charged with obtaining goods from William H. Young, of Troy, wholesale stationer, on a forged order on Young for \$110 in load peneils. When Halleck called jesterday at the Post Office for his letters the detective arrested him. He attempted to draw a pistol, which was taken away from him.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The following busican was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United

States to-day:

No. 96-8. M. Gates et al, plaintiff in error, agt. James 8.

Condice, executer, of al.—Argument continued by J. B. Heis-kell for detendant in error, and concluded by Luke W. Finlay for detendant in error. No. 563—William Cummings, treasurer, etc., appellant, agt. the Merchants' National Bank of Toledo, Ondo: appellant, agt. the Commercial National Bank of Gleveland, Ohio.—The argument was opened by J. K. Hamiton for the appel ants, and continued by W. Swayne for the appelled in No. 565. Adjourned until to a crrow at 12 o'clock. States to-day:

# COURT OF APPEALS.

ALRANY, N. Y., Dec. 4 .- In the Court of Appenis to-lay-present, the Hon. Sanford E. Church. C. J., and associates, the following business was trans-

neted:

No. 198.—John W. Eighmy, plaintiff in error, agt, the People, defendants in error.—Argued by F. Flab for plaintiff in error, and H. C. Moak or defendants in error. No. 128.—George v. Wilkes, appellant, agt, the Nayor and commonalty of New-York, resonated ta.—Argued by George S. Wilkes, appellant, in P. J. Penn for respondents. No. 108.—Henry V. Stattergood, appellant, agt, samued Wood, et al., respondents.—Submitted for appellant, Argued by samel Wood for respondents. No. 173.—James J. darckiny, trustee, etc., appellant, agt, David W. Ingalis, et al., respondents.—Argued by James L. Focklins for appellant, and L. D. Wulte for respondents.

The following is the calendar of the Court. for respondents.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Princy, December 5, 1879; Nos. 37, 125, 57, 131, 132, 134, 133, 157.

# DECISIONS-DEC. 4.

DECISIONS—DEC. 4.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Brady.—
Bradley agt. Motton—histon donled with \$10 costs to abide
the event and cause ordered to be placed on the apectal calendar. Steining agt. Vangin—Motion granted without costs.
White agt. the Mayor, etc.—Ection denied without costs.
White agt. the Mayor, etc.—Ection denied without costs.
White agt. the Mayor, etc.—Ection denied without costs.
Kyle agt. Faik.—Dr. Bradley, residing at No. 16 West
Twenty tamists, is selected to examine the defendant and report. Beeve agt. the Frozpect Park and Coney Issuad Railroad Company—Motion denied with costs to abide the event.
Cerrute agt. Mill.—Bond in \$750 two surelics. Spaier agt.
Meteraffe.—Motion granted cause placed on special calendar
for the truth Friday in January, 1880. Courtons agt. Muller.
—The defence in this case see us to present issues only as to
the quality and not the quantity of the wines sold and does
not seen to be a case requiring the examination of a long accent. The motion must be decied, out without costs. Wilsen agt. Tranhages.—Motion denied without costs; allowance
denied. Balawin ast. Baldwin —I think under the crounstances this is not a case in which the plaintiff should be required at this time to the security for costs. The application is
denie, however without prejudice to another application it shall sanisfactority appear that the estate is really insolvent.
Motion dent is without costs, Woo-marsace agt. Rogers.—Motion granted without costs, Woo-marsace agt. Rogers.—Motion granted without costs, bylings. Armsteing agt. Cunmin-s.—Motion for injunction is granted. Brown.—I will fire agt.
Woo-armstein without costs opinion. Armsteing agt. Cunmann agt. Brown.—I will agt. Brown.—Brownian in,
Hit has from the plainting agt. Cunmann agt. Britanian Department of Bullings agt. Cunmann agt. Britanian Bullings agt. Cunmann agt. Britanian Bullings agt. Weeks agt.
Hit has from a Pill agt. Brown.—I was agt. Bully. Hartmann agt. Britanian Bullings agt. Weeks agt.
Hit has

Taylor, -Commission of ordered. Reed agt. Entrosen. -Order of discontinuance.

Common Picts-Noecial Term.—By Judge Lauremore, -Davis agt. Van Aletyne -See memorandum. Pepper agt. Werner, -The usual practice in such cases is to give a band-ble attachment.

By Judge Van Hoesen.—In the matter of the applications of Hordman, -See memorandum. Hart set. Phelan, Tharver act. Clear; Howe agt. Harloe; Wait agt. Kane.—Applications granted. McGarry agt. Summons agt. Carlson.—Report continued. Harmoschiad agt. the New York Enker's Union.

—Application granted. Chattleid agt. Eimer.—See memorandem.

Control of the contro

vid.—Appeals dismissed for reasons stated in opinion by Goopp, J.; filse tara day; Aliver, C. J., concern. By Judges Shnort and Shev.—Nerrabelane agt, flast,—Order reversed with \$10 costs and dishorsements of appeals Willia act, Smith.—Order appealed with \$10 costs and dishorsements of access. By Judges Goupp, Sianott and Shev.—Tausch agt, Eastinger—Order reversed with \$10 costs and dishursements of appeal;

-Emis aer. Dovlin.—Judgment affirmed with costs and dis-bursements.

By Chief-Jurice Alker and Judge Shea.—C'Solivan are Duschbery.—Judgment affirmed with a six and disbursements. Marine Court—Chembers—By Judge Sherjidan.— Crotiv ast. Doughty: Surrewant agt. Sire; Nichols are Fletcher—Judion granted. Tentor agt. Mornardi.—Proceed-ings amended. Lawrence agt. Maxwell.—Motion granted-turel active ordered waster and set assis. Broadway Stable Compacy. Hindred, agt. Campbed.—Notion denied with sig costs. Manning agt. the New England Murical Life Fran-ance Company.—Motion granted Fraduce Bans art McDe-ger, Knutz.—Motion granted with costs unless planning pa-nets and the distribution of the Company.—Motion granted with sig-set, Knutz.—Motion granted with costs unless planning pa-note of issue within ast days etc. Builder agt. Streaming agt. How aranted with #10 costs to planning to abide in a syst-poshermer agt. Mortuner.—Motion denied on celentate of mitting to an examination. Errowel-er agt. Streaming and Motion cranted on defendant submitting to an examination Breweiser agt. Streaming and School Company. We force

penheimer agt. More mer.—Motion dende due excellent ob-mitting to an examination. Erroriver agt. Storzendare, —Motion granted on defendant submitting to an examination. Receivers agt. Storzendorfer.—Indian denset on plaintiff fling note of sens within six days, Johnston agt. Van Raust.—Delipadant colored to file answer in two days.

By Judge elimott.—Meyer agt. Wright,—Order settled and flied.

CALENDARS THIS DAY

SUPERMY COURT-CHAMBERS-Brady, J.-Court opens at 0:20 s.m. Unleader called at 11 a.m.-Nos. 68, 69, 72, 73, 5, 77, 78, 96, 96, 101, 102, 103, 104, 107, 114, 115, 117, 184, 11, 125, 103, 173, 177, 181, 187, 189, 206, 213, 216, 217, 25, 231, 234, 236, 239. Cal trans—Davis, P. J., and Brady and Ingalls, Jf.— and until December 10.

General Terms—Thevis. P. J., and Brady and Ingalls, 11.—Addomned up di December 10.

Sparial Terms—Thevis. P. J., court opens at 10:30 a.m.—bemin 1978.—Nos. 12. 0., 659 71, 73, 74. Law and Fact.—Nos. 18. 130, 178, 355, 239, 241, 176, 88, 84, 292, 103 37, 352 21-0. 279, 75, 76, 353, 357, 250, 340, 390, 351, 382 353, 20-0. 279, 75, 76, 353, 357, 250, 340, 390, 351, 382 353, 363, 377, 250, 340, 390, 351, 382 353, 363, 370, 371.

CHOULT—FACT I—Van Hennt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 s. b.—Nos. 1005, 948, 691, 17-36, 1223, 1224, 1530, 1275, 18-36, 18-32, 1823, 1832, 1

241, 508, 509, 508, 508, 508, 570, 541, 458, 523, 522, 587, 579, 1031, 867.

COMMON PLLAS-GENERAL TERM.—Adiourned for the term, Systial, Texts—Van Hoeses J.—Cont opens at 11 a. m.—Case on, No. 4.—Anderson agt, Mo-dy. No day calendar, Equity Texm—C. P. Laly, C. J.—Cort opens 11 a. m.—Nos. 14, 2, 20, 18, 27.

Talat. Texm—Part I—Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.—Nos. 2298, 3944, 1252, 1254, 1254, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1255, 126, 126, 126, 127, 1278,

MARINE COURT PHIAL TERM PART I Alker, J. Court open at 10 a.m. Short auses. Nos. 3706, 3337, 3488, 3026, 577, 5573, 3785, 3403, 5784, 3700, 3687, 3683, 3840, 3801

3781, 3762, 3762, 4025, 3940, 4010, 4027, 3749, 3759, 4034, 4014, 4026.
Fast 111-Goepp, J.-Court opens at 10 å. m.-Sheet Cartox.-Nos. 1813, 392, 3739, 447, 115, 3613, 3536, 3 GYRLAND TERMINER. - Daniels, J. - The People agt. Pettr Balbo, homicale.

#### Ocean Steamers.

A MERICAN LINE for QUEENSTOWN and A LIVERPOOL. Only Transatiantic Line under the MERICA'S FLAG. 'Sailing every Theraday from Philateiphia, and every Wednesday from Liverpool. Extra sailing distribute. Wednesdays, from Philadelphia, altercate Satur days from Liverbool, THURSDAY, Dec. 11, 8 a. m.

RED STAR LINE-FOR ANTWERP.
Soling every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours rate of the important plounts of interest on the Condinents.

SWITZERIAND, FRIDAY, Dec most 5, 10 a.m., SC Traces of pressure and other information apply to PECCR WEIGHT & SONS, Search Agents.

30: Walnutset, Philadelphia. 52 Broadway, New-York, JOHN McDONALD, Agent, S Battery place, New York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
Plet of Compuny inew) No. 42 North Biver, foot of Morion-st.
Triveliers by this dine avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small best. Boat
I ABRADOL, Sanglier Wednesday, Dec. 10, 2 p. r.
AMERIQUE, P. Joucla Wednesday, Dec. 24, 2 p. r.
FRAN F. Trutclie Wednesday, Ian 7, 1 p. r. PRAN F. Tenatelle ... Wednesday, Jan 7, 10 c. Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to sai LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Acont. No. 55 Broadway.

COURS DE BEBIAN, Acent No. 55 Broadway.

CHON LANE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ENTED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NEVADA.

TUESDAY, Dec. 16, 7:30 a, m.

WINCONSIN TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1 p, m.

MONTANA TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 6a m.

WYOMING TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 6a m.

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TUESDAY, Jave 11 a, m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 6a m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 16, 7:30 a, m.

TUESDAY, Dec

and tight.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), \$60, \$80 and
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), \$60, \$80 and
\$100. INTERMEDIATE, \$40; STEEPAGE, at low rates.

OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAS,
WILLIAMS & GUION. 

RATES OF PASSAGE from NEW YORK to SOUTHAMP.

FIRST CABIN. S1001 SECOND CABIN. \$60

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certification. sterage tickets to all points in the South of England, \$30.
ORLRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling-Green. INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—Put steamers of this Line take Lieutenant
Mannys Lane route at all escapons of the year.

CITY OF BRUSSELS. 'HURSDAY, Dec. 21, 3 p. m.

CITY OF BERLIAN. SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 11a. m.

CITY OF MONTREAL ... THUR-DAY, Dec. 25, 2 p. m.

REFURIAL ... SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 2 p. m.

CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 2 p. m.

CARIN, 260, 283 and \$100. Return tickets on favorable

terms.

icrius.

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